The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

It is easier to find fault with others than to do coln in calling upon North Carolina to give troops to enable him to carry on a war of subjugation against the South, there have not been wanting grumblings and complaints against Governor Ellis.

has been perfect, for we know that he has not been so we must yet do him the justice of making a slight sketch of things lately occurring :- It is little over two weeks since Lincoln's proclamation was issued. Then, all was to be done. The Governor was in very feeble health -the treasury without means, the Executive without positive authority in the premises. Now, the forts are occupied, and the defences of the coast fully organized and progressing under skillful officers. The arsenal with its arms and munitions is in A camp of instruction has been formed and a regiment organized for active service in Virginia or elsewhere, and as many more as may be wanted are preless than twenty days.

That under all the difficulties and perplexities of the case some errors should not have been committed was impossible-some offences have been given,-that too was to have been looked for. But let us look at the aggregate and we will find that very much has already been done, although, of course, much remains behind. Cor- the security of their liberties, and their mutual and gendial work is better now, than captions offence, or a eral welfare, binding themselves to assist each other areadiness to take even when just cause is given.

How men will lie. It does seem to us that hardly a or any other pretense whatever. man goes to the North from the South, that the papers slanders upon his authority.

We see in the Philadelphia Bulletin of Saturday story about a man named Andrew Weild, a Philadelphia stone cutter, who had been out at Columbia for some two months working at his trade as a stone cutter. Weild represents the state of affairs in South Carolina as shocking. He represents himself as coming from to be independent. hours ahead with a large body of troops. He further adds that Jeff. Davis, with his party, was at Portsmouth when he (Weild) left that place for Norfolk.

he went through with three Georgia Companies. If so, he went through Wilmington. He says the Georgians told him this, that, and the other thing-they did no Some of the Georgians made speeches at along. It is notorious that he has not at any time left servation of the Union.' Montgomery. From this, we may judge of the sort of discharged workman, every scoundrelly reporter for some scoundrelly abolition sheet, has his tale of outrage to relate. We are sometimes sorry that they have not some real suffering to whine over. One thing however, is tion BETWEEN the States, so ratifying the same." certain, and that is, that if they can give no more accurate private information than that they give to the public through the newspapers, they will make poor

What the Legislature Should Do.

First.—It ought to pass a military bill substantially the same with that published in the Journal of Saturday the 27th ult. We say this, because we know that the bill in question was drawn up carefully by a competent and educated military man, and we know that it forward. In fact, a most excellent bill.

Second.—We have been opposed to a stay-law and would now be opposed to one under ordinary circum- and powers-not expressly delegated to the United stances, but there are circumstances that render the en- States by the Constitution. actment of such a law a mere act of justice. Men serving as soldiers in defence of their State cannot, of course, fully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the attend to their debts, and if sued their property might rise and growth in the Northern States of a political be sacrificed. They certainly are entitled to the benefits of a stay-law. Again, in cases where they are prin cipals their securities at home might suffer by their ab-Legislature renders the necessity for that interposition | the agent appointed by themselves.

Resignations.—Among the recent Army and Navy resignations, we notice the following from North Caro-Battery, Third Artillery. Licut Hill stood among the very foremost of the officers of his rank appointed from civil life, and has seen much active service in the crack pense of the other; and the danger of disruption arising services are at the disposal of his native State.

Lieut. John N. Maffitt, U. S. Navy, has resigned his Commission and tenders his services to North Carolina From his long and leading connection with the coast survey, Mr. Maflitt knows every spot of our Southern coast better, perhaps, than any other man living.

Lieut. McGary, of the U. S. Navy, has also resigned his commission, and come home to North Carolina, to

signed. There were only three we think. We have not

Speculating in Provisions .- Nearly all articles of provisions have recently taken a sudden rise in price, which rests the policy taken a sudden rise in price, ation of war against these Confederate States. owing, we presume, to the fact of a threatened, if not yet actual, blockade of our ports. The rise in price is all sentment telt by the Southern States at the persistent of right, justice, equity and good faith." wrong—and something should be done to put a stop to abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, It was my pleasure as well as my'duty, to co-operate with it. A similar attempt to raise the price of provisions was made in Baltimore last week. The authorities no- South, there has existed for nearly half a century antified the dealers that it would not be allowed, and the merchants immediately agreed that provisions should be bought and sold at a fair price. There is no necessity Union, that its permanence was impossible. for food to go up here—there is plenty in the country and our opinion is, that they will come down to a level the United States Congress, a large portion of the laborlittle if at all above the usual rates. Everybody is en titled to a fair profit, but self-preservation requires that no undue advantage should be allowed to be taken.

authorities. Cavalry company has been formed at Scott's Hill, num.

Newkirk.

trict coming up to the work in a manner worthy their or excluding it from the protection of the government.

whose former experience as commander of the Clarendon Horse Guards now comes practically into service,

in the Capitol. They meet in the House of Representatives, have elected themselves a speaker and made other movements towards organization. They have passed sundry bills.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE. To the Special Session of the Congress Convened at Montgomery, April 29th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which better or as well ourselves. Since the outbreak of the it was referred. To inaugurate the government in its present excitement occasioned by the overt act of Lin-full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer

day, other States identified in political principles and Now, without saying that in all cases Governor Ellis | community of interests with those which you represent will join this Confederacy; giving to its typical constellation increased splendor-to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence. It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fiffeenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary, in my judgment, that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary

for the defense of the country. The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore exparing to follow. Depots are being formed. The Leg- isting between us and the States which now unite in islature has been called-is in session and has already warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the passed a convention bill and the convention will meet in events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judg-

ment on its motives and objects. During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Conederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaratoin, in the North do not publish a whole batch of lies and in a distinct article, that "each State relains its soverignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized

The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislature of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and in obedience to this provision under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, Now all this is out of the whole cloth. Weild says the several States appointed delegates who attended a the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures, such alterations and proconfirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution the depot. It was notorious that Mr. Davis was not adequate to the exigencies of government and the pre-

It was, by the delegates chosen, by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution reports given by Northern men returning home. Every of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shewn by the 7th

> "The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitu-

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that spies. They will be more apt to do harm to their friends | the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and nation; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution in its true character—that of a campact BETWEEN independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constihas since received the endorsement of high military au- tution, lest this omission should be construed into an thority as being the best bill of the kind yet brought abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States, of all their sovereign rights

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these careschool which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the sence, whereas if they were at home they might make States to secure the blessings of liberty and indepenarrangements to protect them. It will, in fact, require | dence against foreign aggression, has been gradually very little reflection or examination to show how every perverted into a machine for their control in their dobuisiness sympathises and how the first cause which we mestic affairs; the creature has been exalted above its have referred to as calling for the interposition of the creators; the principals have been made subordinate to

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imlina: Lieut. Gabriel Holmes Hill, late of Sherman's posing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the exlight artillery company of the army. Lieut. Hill's from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self interest taught or to the Confederacy. Lieut, Maffitt is well known as their people to yield ready assent to any plausible ad one of the ablest and most scientific officers in the Navy. vocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the whose interest and honor he will dedicate his services the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable in-All the North Carolina Cadets at Anapolis have re. stance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the

other subject of discord, involving interests of such and henceforth our energies must be directed to the con-

When the several States delegated certain powers to to the colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of thirteen States, negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This pro-We commend this matter to the consideration of the perty was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave .-NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.—We understand a new | The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from African was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a bering some sixty men, under the command of Captain certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in We are proud to see the citizens of Sandy Run Dis- any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment of

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon We further understand that Col. Wm. C. Howard, proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the reverse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sec-

cal organizations, supplied with money by voluntary our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I resubscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond: the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; There is every reason to believe that at no distant men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mob- official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon bed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States, who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southand Representatives were sent to the common councils faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not "to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the violent denunciation of their institutions; the transac- any military movement, the notice was not addressed to dition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organ- those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arpower for the total exclusion of the slave States from all gainst all force offered to, or attacks made upon them or quired by all the States in common, whether by continuous them or quired by all the States in common, whether by continuous them or quired by all the States in common, whether by continuous them or quired by all the States in common, whether by continuous them or quired by all the States in common, whether by continuous the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the United States, I will sincerely auxious to avoid the effective of the Government of the Gove States in which slavery should be probibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in elect property worth thousands of inflions of dolars .--This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

> In the mean time, under the mild and genial climate class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the Atrican slaves had augmented in number from about 600,-000, at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and sowith careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration sands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people, towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotten, ricer, sugar, and tobacco, for the stall development and continuance of which, the labor of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become

> absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man. With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

> Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798, there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious that under the law of nations, this principal is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States. such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States, repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

> The principles thus emphatically announced, embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwheiming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in I805, Mr Madison in 1809, and Mr.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of conlederation, which have been also ratified by the conventions of the several States with an approach to unauadopted the constitution of 1787. They have organized tions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayd, not merely in a cheerful acquiescence. but in the enthusiastic support of the government thus estab lished by themselves; and but for the interference of the of the right of a people to self government, peace, happiness

That peace is ardently desired by this government and State in which it is situated and by which it was creato to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, ted. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the which rests the policy that has culminated in his declarappointment of commissioners to be sent to the government ly relations between that government and the Confederate In addition to the long continued and deep seated re- States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of

for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you shipping classes of the North at the expense of the on taking the cath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation. transcendent magnitude, as at all times to create the duct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederaapprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the 'cy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfil-

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the ing population consisted of African slaves imported in- Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to the high seas, to the end that preparations might be school shall be established, it is recommended that caof the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy, was exhausted

> of peace were unattainable On the arrival of our commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals alreaobject of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the dy received. month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States without referring to a proclamation is sued by their President under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Confidence and the confidence of the United States without referring to a proclamation is sued by their President under date of the 19th instant, in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out ing of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States, that the President, Congress and people of the Constates, that the President, Congress and people of the Constates, the announces a blockade of all the ports of these rates heretofore demanded for mail service, and convey-

system of hostile measures against the rights of the own-ers of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated, but that in the event of any change of intention on the suband gradually extended. A continuous series of measdering insecure the tenure of property in slaves: fanatifer to the annexed documents marked ----, taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th April, transports and vesse's of war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from northern ports bound southwards .-Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration, the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their received, on the 8th April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving purpose. assurances, calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Fecretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances, in order to prepare secret y the means for offective bostile operations. That these assurances were given, has been virtually confe-sed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston, to give notice of its purpose,

to use force, if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort ern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usual course of navigation, the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter, might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of tion of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the ours, promote our common interests and secure our comusurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was | mon safety. purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive. That | ed and put into execution for carrying out the policy indiand reducing those States which held slaves, to a con- this manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of cated in your Legislation on the subject of the navigation of ized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of rival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of ue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for ves the government, with the avowed object of using its our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions seis & merchandise passing through the Confederate States; of this government. Even then, under all the provocation and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Comparticipation in the benefits of the public domain, ac- missioners, and the tort | us course of the Government of fusion of blood, and di et proposal to be made to the no efforts will be spared to free commerce from all unnecescommander of Fort Summer, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provision that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sur. er if he would promise not to open refused and the conclusion was reached, that the design of was executed by General Beauregard, with the skill and accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people, there is nothing to fear, for it will now become necessary to raise means to est as our people are not as our success which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gallant officer; and although the bembardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls, until after the appearance of of the government, with the suggestion of ways and means the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately not a life was for the supply of the Treaury, will be presented to you in a lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the separate communication. necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining cial condition, they had been elevated from brutal sav- from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the ages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural la- relief of Major Auderson. I refer to the report of the Secborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts but retary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

> In this connection I cannot refrain from a well-deserqualities of whose people were so conspicuously display ed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been protection. They had beleaguered it for months-felt by persons not alien enemies. entire confidence in their power to capture it-yet yielby the signal for attack, and success had crowned their zation of a bureau of patents. steady and gallant conduct-even in the very moment | The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying of triumph-they evinced a chivalrous regard for the documents, conveys full information concerning the forces, teelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had regular, volunteer and provisional, raised and called for unbeen compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of tribution. Also, an account of the expenditures already exultation were checked in his presence. Their coin- made, and the further estimates for the fiscal year ending manding general, with their cordial approval and the on the 18th February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent der of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the measures subsequently taken for common defense, on reall his command, and was escorted to the vessel on which | made by the President of the United States. There are now he embarked, with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directeen thousand are now en route for Virginia. It is proposed ted. Not only does every event connected with the to organize and hold in readiness for instant action, in view siege reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one the forbearance of her people and of this government, from making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent, the absence of any purpose beyond secu- ly tendering service far in excess of our wants. ring their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

> Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when racy which has prompted me to convoke you. In this casting of ordnance, cannon shot and shell, with the view to extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an Independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States-over more than five millions of people-and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States " combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings. or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as these States, have been deprived of their claim against the a posse comitatus in aid of the process of the courts of Government of the United States. I recommend the apjustice in States where no courts exist whose mandates propriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the first service to be assigned to the forces called out," will be, not to ex- izing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness strong-holds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares manding "the persons composing the combinations

iberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under | I call your attention to the additional legislation required peop'e, and has been manifested in every possible form. is the sole organ of communication between that country ed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the congress. to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign na-tion to declare war against this Confederace Alberta foreign provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of provisions, a knapsack (even of rough construction) tion to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I our entire postal service. might have refrained from taking active measures for our In the military organization of the States, provision is defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the ac- made for brigadier and major-generals, but in the army of tion of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Ten. the Confederate rtates, the highest grade is that of briganessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an dier-general. Hence it will no doubt semetimes occur that unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused | where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that the general selected for the command and possessed of the many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manbe used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

was under the necessity of confining my action to a call policy of having but one grade of generals in the army of the States for volunteers for the common defence in on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in tion be amended, so that the grade be that of general. accordance with the authority you had confided to me To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed before I allowed myseif to yield to the conviction that the government of the United States was determined to attempt with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of I also call your attention to an omission in the law public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled and recommend that provision be made for their apby the publicists of the United States "the militia of pointment. the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. every portion of our country, there has been exhibited I carnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law the most patriotic devotion to our common cause .-

don Horse Guards now comes practically into service, was invited down to give instruction in the formation of the company and in the preliminary drilling. Colonel Howard speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality and patriotic enthusiasm of the people of Topsail.

The New York Seventh Regiment is quartered

The New York Seventh Regiment is quartered and people of the Conficiency of all the present questions of the United States and people of the United States and people of the United States and people of the United States and the United States and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who states in the Interest nor their interest no

trolling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized changing the existing status prejudicial to the Confederate by an organized government. If such proclamation was the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated to the confederate by an organized government. If such proclamation was the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated to the confederate by an organized government. If such proclamation was the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated to the confederate by an organized government. by an organized government. If such proclamation was the one heretofore noticed, have they been stim influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite. For the details of the administration of the different de-

> The State department has furnished the necessary in The State department has furnished the necessary instructions for three commissioners who have been sent to
> structions for three commissioners who have been sent to
> the highest expectation of their condstructions for three commissioners who have been sent to the highest expectation of their conduct when England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournth highest expectation of their conduct when valor shall be required in place of steady and the structure of the highest expectation of their conduct when the structure of the highest expectation of their conduct when the highest expectation of the highest expectation of their conduct when the highest expectation of the nations, and to make with each of these powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiations with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolutions passed at the last session. officient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners or other diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that

Having been officially notified by the public authorities Having been officially notified by the public authorities the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of the State of Virginia, that she had withdrawn from the closest political rela-Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish I commissioned the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, to represent this government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children ir the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and be come one of us. This convention; together with the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the provisional constitution of the Confedercy, will be laid before you for your constitu-I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the slave holding States of the late Union, will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devisthe Mississippi river, as well as for the collection of revenpossible in organizing the revenue service for the various rail-ways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall adicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, sary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued dreds of mothers and sisters assembled to take the par hydrogen subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the hand; and on the presentation of the Flore is call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than hand; and on the presentation of the Flag, Rev. Mr. eight millions by our own cit zens, and not a single bid was delivered an address, which was overflowing with elog ade under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the and patriotism. A sad farewell followed, and our President of the United States to invade our soil, capture joined in the march, not in dandy dress, but plain duced me to direct that the entire subscription should be a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your | can tread our soil. special attention to this subject, and the financial condition To the Department of Justice you have confided not only

with the courts of justice, but also those connected with patents and with the bureau of public printing. Since your adjournment, all the courts, with the ex-

eption of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the a pointment of marshals and District ved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of occupy the Bench, when Jere. Pearsall, Chairman

In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their as judges, declined to accept the appointment, and no principal harbor, as a standing menace against their nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I peace and independence. Built in part with their own refer you to the report of the Attorney General, and general discussion of the subject, which was participate money, its custody confided with their own consent to concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, an agent who held no power over them other than such especially on the subject of patent rights. Early proas they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, vision should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign intended to be used by that agent for their own protec- nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable tion against foreign attack, they saw it held with per- inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, sistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by not only for their own inventions, but for such as may the very government which they had established for their have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned

The patent office business is much more extensive and ded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their im- important than had been anticipated. The applications patience, submitted without complaint to the unaccus- for patents, although confined under the law exclusively tomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted to citizens of our confederacy, already average seventy seige; and when at length their patience was rewarded per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organi-

consent of his government, refrained from imposing any events. I refer to his report also for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the honors of war-to salute his flag, to depart freely with ceiving intelligence of the declaration of war against u son, St. Philip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixthe wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional umbers of our noble spirited volunteers, who are constant-

The operations of the Navy Department have been neces sarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet ited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased, have been named the "Sumter" and Macree," and are now being prepared for sea at New Orleass with all possible despatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the encourage the manufacture of these articles so indispensable for our defense, at as many points within our territory

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and labratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary approriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the navy yards, and no appropriation

was made at your last session for this object. The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely ex

The Postmaster General has already succeeded in organecute the process of courts, but to capture forts and to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occur rence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of 15th March, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and measthat " this effort" is intended " to maintain the perpe- ures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps. tuity of popular government." He concludes by com- stamped envelopes, mail bags, locks, keys, etc. He pre sents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the treasury for this department is necessary, and a plan is subthese States, " to retire peaceably to their respective mitted for the organization of his bureau. The great numer and magnitude of the accounts of this department redocument, one point was unmistakably evident. The Presi- branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department dent of the Unite ! States called for an army of seventy-five are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture our require a special bureau to secure a proper accountability

Ithe Constitution of the United States the President was for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in sible to furnish transportation for trunks, boxes, and the law for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in sible to furnish transportation for trunks, boxes, and the law for the usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, and seal-The law of nations did not permit me | mendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you

be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I

before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to essential that officers should enter upon the study of issue proclamation inviting application from persons their profession at an early period of life, and have eledisposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on mentary instruction in a military school. Until such made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and dets be appointed and attached to companies until they reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have shall have attained the age and have acquired the know-

of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents cannot close this review of the acts of the government of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with

the one heretoote house to actual engagement, and hope of distinction for individual achievement, and borne what, for new troops, is the most severe order For the details of the administration of the dinerent deposition of the secretaries which partments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which partments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which patient toil and constant vigil, and all the expense and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and discomfort of active service, with a resoluti

valor shall be required in place of steady endurance, A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink he any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, can there be a reasonable doubt of their final however long and severe may be the test of their termination to maintain their birthright of freedom equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to the mit, undiminished, to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the prom of abundant crops. The fields of grain which which within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give asset rance of the amplest supply of food for man; whi soil, afford abundant proof that up to this period. We feel that our cause is just and holy; we proje

solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace a any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concess any kind from the States with which we were confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that who never held power over us, shall not now atte our subjugation by arms.

This we will, this we must resist to the direct extra ity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be reto enter into treaties of amity and commerce that not but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pr sion is maintained, with a firm reliance on that I Power which covers with its protection the just ear we will continue to struggle for our inherent right freedom, independence and self-government. JEFFERSON DAVIS

MONTGOMERY, April 29, 1861.

KENANSVILLE, N. C. May 2d, 18 DEAR SIRS: I intended getting this to you in time for week's Weekiy, but could not do so. Please give it a pl in your paper as soon as possible. We had an after scene on the starting of our troops from Kenansville

Surely, if the whole South is as much alive to their in be when all are dead, that the hellish usurpers of the Ke Yourstruly,

On Thursday of Duplin county Court week last, p mation was publicly made, inviting the Magistrates county, and the citizens generally, to meet at the the organization and supervision of all matters connected House on Friday, to take into consideration the alarm condition of the country, and to provide such means in protection and defence, as to them might appear necessary On Friday, the day appointed, a number of the

of the county assembled in the Court House, when p mation was made, requesting all the Magistrates present Isaac B. Kelley, John D. Stanford, John M. Chastin, Jan G. Branch and Alsa Southerland, Esqs., took their seals The object of the meeting was then explained by Chairman, and an invitation extended to all present by Messrs. Kenan, Whitehead, Allen, John D. Stanfords others; and on motion, it was ordered that the Chairman the Court and the Committee of Finance of the County appointed a Committee to borrow, on the faith and that may be called into the service of the State, from: county of Duplin. It was further ordered, that the she summons the Magistrates of the county, and invite the zens generally, to appear at the Court House on Money

these proceedings. On Monday the 22d inst., a majority of the Justices we in attendance, together with a large concourse of citiza and on assembling in the Court House, the Chairman tion then adopted, by inserting fifty thousand, instead ten thousand dollars, which was agreed to by the Con and the vote being put to the citizens present, was that mously sustained by them. It was fur her ordered that Chairman disburse such sums as may be borrowed for the

Ordered further, that the Chairman of this Court isso bonds upon the County, at three years, with interest from date, at six per cent per annum, for such sums as may be equired nuder the appropriations aforesaid. And that sai bonds be signed by the Chirman of this Court and counter signed by the Committee of Finance of this county, at attested by the Clerk of this Court under the seal of h

On motion of H. Bourden, Esq., Resolved, That the Attorneys practising at this Court, b equested not to receive, urge or press for collection at orney should act contrary to this request, we recommen the withdrawal of patronage from him, which was responded to by Messrs Allen, Stallings, Kenan, Whitehead an Standford, in terms of approval.

Ordered, That citizens of other counties who have joine he Volunteer corps of Duplin County be recognised as the Volunteers of this county. Ordered. That the free negroes of this county be require to enroll themselves forthwith for the defense of the coun

Ordered, That Owen R. Kenan, Isaac B. Kelly, William Farrior, Halstead Bourden and Jeremiah Pearsall, be the Committee of Safety of this County. Ordered, That Stephen Graham, be treasurer to receive

rom individuals such donations as they may contribute for he defence of the country, and that he disburse the same Ordered, That the foregoing proceedings be published

newspapers of the district, and that other papers be reques ted to copy. By order, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C.C.C.

From the Standard. A Card.

There being now no longer a negsity for the South ern Rights Meeting at Charlotte on the 20th of the month, (May,) I hereby make known, with the concurrence of members of the committee, and upon the supgestion of many others, that the call for the same is willdrawn-and that consequently the meeting will not take The noble attitude of North Carolina—the union

sentiment and feeling among her people, and the spirites alacrity with which they meet the crisis, bespeak a spirit that looks to action only, and not to public discussion. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Pres. of the South. Rights Ex. Com.

27th April, 1861 CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

Raleigh, N. C., April 24, 1861. ORDERS No. 1.

The undersigned being placed by the Governor charge of the Camp of Instruction and Rendezvous of troops, hereby communicates instructions to the comple nies to be concentrated at this point. It will be impos carry one pair of blankets, an overcoat, flannel shirt and pair of shoes. Every mess of 28 men should be provided with a camp chest to carry cocking utensils, gnives, forks and plates. On arriving at the depot at Raleigh, each company will march to the Fair Grounds, and the captain will

report himself promptly to the undersigned for duty. By order. D. H. HILL, Colonel Commanding. P. S .- The companies which have left home without being supplied as above directed, will be furnished here,

SOUTHERN PRINTING INK.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth says: We were shown on Friday last a specimen of very fine red printing ink, manufactured by Messrs. Massey & Landell, of this city. The color 's bright, the body would appear to be good, and it ap

pears to "distribute" freely and evenly. The same firm is also manufacturing, and is prepared to supply black ink at short notice, in quantity and o quality desired. We feel heartily glad that these gentlemen have engi-

ged in this manufacture, that the good work of supply ing our wants is about to be commenced in reality at in earnest, and that it has commenced here, for no other point affords superior facilities. They are engaged manufacturing and testing other colors, so that beloft long they can supply any that may be wanted.

Let publishers now come forward and extend to the enterprising pioneers in this business the encouragement the true interests of both parties so plainly dictate. We know nothing about their prices, but presume they are as low as any. But should they not be, consumers bear in mind that if they are favored with large orders and a large business, they can afford their ink at a smil-

HARPER'S FERRY AND THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that proposed sundry bills.

They have passed sundry bills.

Suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

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They have leaved themselves a speaker and made of the reposed sundry bills.

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They have leaved themselves a speaker and made of the reposed themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that proposed the demand. Men had only the common defense.

Requisitions for troops have been met with such static to will a distinguished citiate to be the case of two with a titutional authority; but conceding this to be the case of two will be difficult to disquished to restate the numbers tendering their services have, so as at the Executive is concerned, it will be difficult to the the paper of the seem intered to waive all questions of form. With the common defense.

Requisitions for troops have been met with such the common defense.

Requisitions for troops have been met with such the common defense.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that proposed in the the possition and characteristic could a distinguished to restate the hope of success, and through whom constituted